

JIMINEZ, ABOUT TO LEAVE CUBA, ARRESTED.

The Navy Is Ordered to Patrol the North Coast to Prevent Filibusters from Setting Forth to Aid the Santo Domingo Revolt.



Juan Isidro Jimenez Arrested at Cienfuegos.

The Dominican general and politician was taken by the United States authorities from a steamer bound from Havana to Santiago de Cuba, suspecting that he was on his way to Santo Domingo to lead a revolution.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—In view of the fact that Colonel Baez, chief of the secret police, persisted in his declaration that General Juan Isidro Jimenez, the aspirant to the Presidency of Santo Domingo, was in Havana—either not having left, or having returned—the military authorities telegraphed to Cienfuegos, instructing Captain Stamper, Collector of Customs there, to ascertain whether Jimenez was on the Menendez steamer and to take him under arrest if that should be the case.

Just as the steamer was leaving Cienfuegos Captain Stamper located Jimenez and arrested him.

Jimenez denounced the arrest as an outrage. He said he had broken no law, and would not yield except to force. Captain Stamper replied that he was ready to use force if necessary, and Jimenez then yielded, remarking that he did so only because he could not help himself.

Senior Prius, Mayor of Cienfuegos, refused to make the arrest, saying that General Jimenez was an old personal friend whom he had known intimately for years.

When Jimenez was taken into custody Senior Prius was found, with a police inspector, in close conversation with the former and his secretary. It is believed the Mayor was urging Jimenez to leave the steamer, to conceal himself and to wait for a better opportunity.

Captain Stamper informed Jimenez that he would make him as comfortable as possible, and, after Jimenez and his secretary had packed their trunks, they were driven, accompanied by the Chief of Police and Captain Stamper, to the Union Hotel, where two bedrooms and a dining room were placed at their disposal.

General Jimenez will be kept under police charge until further advice is received from the Governor-General.

There is much excitement among the people of Cienfuegos over the incident. The feeling is generally expressed that the authorities had no right to arrest Jimenez, an unarmed citizen, going apparently to Santiago de Cuba, and the point is even made that, even if he were going to Santo Domingo, he would only be returning to his native country.

Senior Ayher, a representative of Jimenez, left Cienfuegos for Santiago de Cuba last Tuesday, after remaining at the former place ten days.

It is believed he tried to fit out an expedition, as a small schooner was found lying outside the harbor, supposed to be awaiting a cargo of ammunition. Ayher had taken out clearance papers for Key West several days before.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The Navy Department will establish a patrol of the north coast of Cuba to prevent filibustering in the interest of the Santo Domingo insurgents. This will be done, of course, in co-operation with the War Department and the Treasury Department.

It is denied at the State Department that this proposed additional measure of precaution has been taken on any representations made by the Santo Domingo Government. It is held that it is the duty of this Government to prevent filibustering to Santo Domingo on the general principle that she is a friendly nation. The friendly attitude of the United States toward Santo Domingo, it is said, has already been practically demonstrated by the orders of General Brooke to prevent filibustering expeditions from leaving Cuba.

The fact that the navy has been asked to assist by the State Department in this greater activity in Cuba to assist the Dominican insurgents than appears in the reports from Havana and Santiago, Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 18.—The Dominican agents are rapidly recruiting expeditions in this part of the island, particularly on the north coast.

Orders were received from Havana today to hold the men recently captured at Baracoa pending an investigation.

All trading schooners are closely watched. Yesterday the tug Adonis was armed and sent to Guantanamo to patrol the coast.

It is certain that several expeditions have been able to get away without any interference, but General Wood, the military governor, is determined to do all in his power to enforce neutrality.

Then the Second Battalion de Casadores just at sunset marched into the church and bolted the doors.

The soldiers did not know it then, but the church proved not only to be their fortress, but their jail, for they did not get outside again until December, when they made a sally to drive their enemy from the trenches, which had been drawn too near their refuge. After a few days of fresh air they went back to the gloom of the church again, and there, until June 1 of this year, they remained.

On June 30, three days after the Spaniards had entered the church, a force of five hundred Filipinos under General Andez, a relative of General Luna, who afterward became a rival of Aguinaldo and was assassinated by Aguinaldo's friends, marched against Balser.

The insurgents sent a white flag to the Spaniards, asking an immediate surrender. Captain Morenas refused and the battle began. The insurgents at first tried to carry the place by assault. But from every window, from the tower and from the basement of the convent came such a galling fire that the insurgents retreated in dismay, leaving many dead and wounded.

Repulsed in open battle the Filipinos drew lines around the church and settled down to a siege. Demonstrations were made day and night with a view of tiring the Spaniards out. On August 7, thinking the little garrison of the church must be well nigh exhausted, the insurgents made another assault. The enemy seemed to have its force on the south side of the church,

TUPPER SAYS WE PURPOSELY DELAY.

He Accuses Us of Making Money Out of the Alaska Dispute.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Sir Charles Tupper, formerly Canadian High Commissioner, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press today, said:

"The United States is purposely delaying the settlement of the Alaska dispute on account of the pecuniary benefit accruing to miners and coast cities through delay, and has refused to have the boundary delimited, as is being done in Venezuela."

"No settlement ever could be reached if the even-aided commission suggested by the United States. We have impasse, and have no intention of negotiating in regard to the boundary between Canada and Alaska question is railway be and that"

ROCA'S VISIT ENDS AFTER NO RESULT.

Brazilian President to Return the Call in April.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 18.—President Roca, of the Argentine Republic, and his party, left here today for Argentina.

Detachments of infantry, cavalry and artillery assembled early this morning before the President's palace, and the artillery fired a salute. The two Presidents then entered state carriages and were driven to the Marine Arsenal, accompanied by gorgeous staffs and escorted by the civil military officials.

There the visitors took leave of their guests, and President Roca, at 10 o'clock, embarked upon the historical barge and was rowed by the forts. Villegaignon, the midshipman of the naval school alongside the Argentine war ship San Martin.

The two fleets then saluted each other, and the Argentine war ship put to sea, being saluted by the forts. Villegaignon, Santa Cruz, Lage and St. John, which fired royal salutes. The Brazilian squadron, escorted the Argentine vessels far out to sea.

Governor Torres and his staff came here to Petropolis during the stay of President Roca, at Rio Janeiro, and all the officials had leave of absence to return and increase the number of troops to welcome the Argentine.

Roca, before leaving, distributed money to the poor of this city.

Nothing has resulted from President Roca to Brazil, as President Salles, of Brazil, has left Argentina in April. He has called upon to train up, and

BALER'S HEROES WORTHY TO RANK WITH THE CADRADO AND LYCURGUS.

How a Handful of Spaniards Held the Church Against Hordes of Filipinos for 337 Days, Feeding on Bats and Snakes, Burying Their Dead in the Aisle, Rejecting All Terms of Surrender.

By Richard Henry Little, Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

MANILA, July 7.—Baler is the name of a town in the Philippine Islands. It is a hopelessly plain non-descript place in a country where towns that have not much more than a dozen native huts and a broken-down carillon shed rejoice in such names as San Juan de Guinba, Perse des Marinas and San Miguel de Camiling. By the side of these names Baler is as commonplace and despised as Painted Post, Neb., or Brown's Sliding, Kan., as compared to Chicago or New York, or San Francisco.

But Baler will be known in history when the four-walled town in the Philippines are forgotten. It will be known as the place where for 337 days a little handful of men resisted several thousands. How these men, from the thick walls of the old Catholic Church at Baler stood at their post from the 30th of June, 1898, to the 21st day of June, 1899, and fought day and night, month in, month out, against a remorseless enemy without, and disease, starvation and despair within, is one of the heroic feats of the world.

And the defence of Baler will be none the less memorable because the little band that fought so long and so well in that out-of-the-world place were soldiers of Spain, and fought for their country and their King, and did more to save, in these closing days of the nineteenth century, that doubtful quality known as Spanish honor than did all of the diplomats and statesmen who sat in Madrid not so long ago and screamed "Spanish honor, Spanish honor," until they were red in the face.

The Long Siege Begins.

The siege really began on June 27, although firing did not begin until three days later. On that day occurred the uprising in Principe Province, on the eastern side of Luzon. The only Spanish troops in the province were a company of the Second Battalion de Casadores of fifty-five men, under Captain Enrique de las Morenas y Foz, stationed at Baler, the capital of the province.

Baler is near the middle of Luzon, a few miles inland from the Pacific Ocean, and 150 miles from Manila. It is a town of 3,000 inhabitants, and consists chiefly of a few huts, a market place and a massive church built of stone and brick, with a convent adjoining, where the priests lived and the village scholars were taught, and the town lies generally central.

The Spanish soldiers in Baler, who occupied the old barracks, near the public square, decided as they would probably have a greatly superior force pitted against them, and as it was useless to expect reinforcements, to retire to the church and convert it into a fortress.

Captain Morenas, accordingly took possession of the church, flew the Spanish flag from the belfry and prepared for a long siege. Six thousand pounds of rice were stored in the church, a large quantity of wood was piled in, and all other supplies that could be secured. The cisterns and wells were filled with water, and barrels placed in the galleries of the church to catch the water from the roof.

Fortress and Prison.

Then the Second Battalion de Casadores just at sunset marched into the church and bolted the doors.

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Repulsed in open battle the Filipinos drew lines around the church and settled down to a siege. Demonstrations were made day and night with a view of tiring the Spaniards out. On August 7, thinking the little garrison of the church must be well nigh exhausted, the insurgents made another assault. The enemy seemed to have its force on the south side of the church,

and when they thought the attention of the Spaniards had been drawn to that quarter a hundred men came up on the north, and placing scaling ladders against the wall, began to climb up to the small windows, twenty feet above the ground, not protected by gratings.

Boiling Water Drives Them Off.

But the insurgents had not only counted without their host, but they had also forgotten to reckon on one Jose Doran, the company cook of the Casadores. Jose had been boiling water just before the attack, and hearing the insurgents crawling up the ladders, rushed to the windows and poured boiling water down on the men on the ladders. They tumbled back, shrieking and howling. Before they could renew the attack the cook had called soldiers to his aid, the ladders were thrown down and Manser bullets completed the work begun by hot water.

The next night, the insurgents deciding the church was not to be carried by assault, began to dig trenches and build a ramp, and they were incessant, their object being to exhaust the Spanish ammunition.

On August 20 three village priests were sent by the insurgents to prevail upon the Spaniards to surrender. Instead of that the Spaniards prevailed upon them to remain, and the priests became of great help in nursing the sick and wounded, as well as taking their turns as sentinels in the sleepless vigil that was the only security against a capture and death.

On September 25 Father Carretto, chaplain of the Casadores, took sick of the dreaded beri-beri fever. When he died there was no place to bury him but inside the church, and so a grave was dug in the central aisle.

On October 10 the insurgent chief, Calixto to Villa Corta de Lou, who had taken command and brought up new troops, sent a flag of truce with the message that if the Spaniards did not immediately surrender he would destroy the church with artillery. As a guarantee he had three old-fashioned cannons mounted on bull carts, and paraded around the church.

The Cannon Kicked.

The defenders refused to surrender, and the cannon were mounted in the trenches and fired. One of the cannon burst and the other two acted in such an eccentric fashion whenever they were fired that they caused a general stampede each time from the trenches, and the sharpshooters in the church killed many of the insurgents as they ran to cover.

One shell, however, entered the church, seriously wounded the Casadores surgeon, Dr. Quinones, while Lieutenant Martin was hit by bullets while directing operations from the windows.

General Corta finally withdrew, leaving Colonel Tecsan in command.

On the 23d of October brave Captain Morenas took sick of the beri-beri fever and the next day died. His body was also buried in the central aisle of the church. A private soldier put on his uniform and wore it before the windows to keep the insurgents from knowing of the leader's death. As Lieutenant Martin was sick from his wounds and the fever, Lieutenant Zayas assumed command.

On November 18 he too, died, and the same day three more of the soldiers died of fever and one was killed by the insurgents.

Lieutenant Martin, although desperately ill, assumed command. The beri-beri sickness grew worse among his men, and one or two died each day.

What a Brave Charge.

Finally, concluding that if the church could not be held and his men get out of doors for a while they would all die, Lieutenant Martin determined to make a sally against the besiegers. As soon as he could walk he placed his men in readiness, suddenly threw open the big doors and charged across the open ground, driving the insurgents out of their first trench, losing one man killed and three wounded. The rout was so complete that the Spanish soldiers followed up their victory by burning all that part of the town south of the church. The insurgents had used the near-by houses as part of their defenses, and now that they were gone the doors and windows on that side of the church could be kept open for hours each day and the church dried out and the air changed.

Some of the dead who had been too hastily buried were carried from the church and buried in the trench.

As a result of Lieutenant Martin's manoeuvres the beri-beri sickness began to once to decrease, and after a few more deaths ran out entirely.

The Spaniards held the trench several days, and then they were forced to retire again into the church.

In April Colonel Tecsan again appeared, and a heavy assault was made on all four sides of the church. Fourteen cords of wood was piled up on the outside of the sacristy, but just when it was to be fired in the hope of burning the defenders out the insurgents were driven back by a heavy rifle fire, and at night the wood was carried into the church and used for the cook's fire.

Ate Bats and Snakes.

On this day, too, a party of the besiegers again tried to climb up ladders, but were driven back with scalding water, which was always kept heated in two immense kettles in the centre of the church. The food supply was low at this time, and the garrison was put on a starvation diet. They shot the bats that flew about the belfry of the church and ate them.

They crawled out on dark nights into the churchyard and brought in snakes that had been shot in the daylight.

Once two prowling cats were lured in and killed for food, and a dog that followed one of the besiegers' peace commissionaries to the church went the same way. They ate rats and mice that filled the priest's house and lived for weeks on the floors of the calabasa, which grew in the old churchyard.

After that Lieutenant Martin succeeded in bribing a native to bring up several hundred pounds of rice on different nights, leaving it where the soldiers could crawl out and get it.

Another assault was made about this time. The enemy succeeded in hursting in one door of the convent and were pouring in when the soldiers hurled down from the window above the holy images of the church.

The superstitious natives thought the Spaniards had succeeded in getting their patron saints to take a personal hand in the battle, wavered and fled.

By the time they had recovered from their fright the breach in the door had been repaired.

No Aid From the Yorktown.

On the evening of April 13 the lookout sighted the United States ship Yorktown, sent to take off the garrison from Baler. The garrison thought the Yorktown was a Spanish man-of-war. They burned fires from the tower that night and the next morning put out distress signals, but the Yorktown sailed away, and the siege went on as before.

A few days later the besiegers hauled up before the church the rapid-fire magazine gun which they had captured with the officers and twelve sailors who had come ashore from the Yorktown, but after firing half a dozen rounds succeeded in breaking it beyond repair.

It was not long after this, upon being satisfied that the Philippines no longer belonged to Spain, that the Spanish garrison decided to capitulate. White flags were waved from the windows and terms were considered as formally and carefully as if the fate of an empire were at stake. Finally everything seemed to be satisfactorily arranged; the garrison put the sick and wounded on stretchers and all were ready to march out when it was found the besiegers wished to call their giving up of Baler a "surrender" instead of "capitulation." The garrison immediately reloaded arms.

"We do not surrender!" shouted Lieutenant Martin, from the window to which he had been carried on a stretcher by his men. "You should know us better. We will never surrender."

The insurgents were not keen at discriminating between the words surrender and capitulation. They took counsel and then asked:

"When will you surrender?"

"When we rot!" replied the Lieutenant.

The insurgents had another parley. Then they told the defenders they could march with all the honors of war, as had been arranged, and that the event should be called a capitulation or anything else that the senior lieutenant pleased.

So the Spaniards marched out on May 31, carrying their guns and flying their flags, and three days later were in Manila.

Thirty-one was the number that marched away from Baler; fifty-five was the number that had entered the church when the siege began. Only two officers came back.

The insurgents gave the Spaniards a passport signed by Aguinaldo and his Secretary of War, Antonio Flores, granting to them a safe conduct to the American lines at San Fernando.

So ended the defence of Baler and so ended the one page of glory in the chapter of a nation's dishonor.

and whisper that we think sorrowfully of their brave dead. With deep thanks and an upward glance to the Lord of Hosts for the guidance he so mercifully vouchsafed to our great Emperor, we will recall that the countless souls of all those who once stood face to face in hot encounter will look down upon us this day from whence they stand around the throne of the Supreme Judge united in eternal peace."

Emperor William strongly emphasized the words "all" and "both" in his utterances, when referring to "all the brave soldiers of both armies."

THE MONUMENT TO PARNELL.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin Issues an Appeal to Irishmen Throughout the World.

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ORTHODOXY WINS AT THE ZIONIST CONGRESS.

Efforts to Make the Main Purpose Political Hiss Down—Delegates Moved to Tears by Eloquent Pleas for the Faith.



The Stadt Casino at Basle, Switzerland, where earnest Jews assembled in 1898 and again in 1899 to arrange for a modern pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where the oppressed may find a refuge and a home.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

BASLE, Aug. 18.—The Zionist Congress closed its second annual meeting here today amid loud and continuous cheers for Dr. Theodor Herzl, the intrepid leader.

In the course of the proceedings to-day Delegates Davis and Trietsch, of New York, roused the Russians to fury by suggesting the substitution of the island of Cyprus for Palestine as a preferable place for temporary Jewish colonization. Mr. Davis, however, continued to advocate his plan with fervor, but was finally hissed into silence despite the efforts of Dr. Herzl, the President, who tried to induce the Congress to give the speaker a fair hearing.

The Russian delegation was voted an increased representation for the coming year. Rabbi Gaster, of London, favored a rotation of the offices of the congress, men from different nations to be selected each year. This would, of course, affect the office of Dr. Herzl, and it was feared might injure the cause. Rabbi Gaster maintained that the cause was greater than the man, but his argument found no favor and no action was taken on his proposition.

Delegates Moved to Tears.

Throughout the congress the solemn Russian rabbi sat behind the president, keeping Sphinx-like silence, but this was broken today when Rabbi Reines, of Russia, in an eloquent speech, announced that he and his colleagues rejoiced over the cause of Zionism. His eloquent appeal moved the delegates to tears.

Another speaker who was greeted with

great enthusiasm was Sir Francis Montefiore, nephew of the celebrated philanthropist, the late Sir Moses Montefiore. He spoke ardently for Zionism and the Zionist leaders.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ZIONIST FEDERATION.

To the Editor of the Journal:

Your correspondent at Basle, in his telegram of August 17, has, for reasons best known to himself, gone out of his way to belittle the Zionist movement in the United States, although why he could not have waited with his attack until his return does not appear.

It is not true that the movement has gained no strength in this country. One hundred and forty-one Zionist societies are affiliated with the Federation of American Zionists, with a total membership of very nearly two thousand. Taking into consideration the fact that organized Zionism in America is practically only one year old, and that we have worked quietly, without any flourish of trumpets, the showing is far from discouraging. Sixteen thousand shares of Jewish Colonial Bank stock were subscribed for in the United States, and one subscription exceeded one hundred shares. This shows very clearly that, although our wealthy brethren have stood from Zionism, the masses are with us. And it must be borne in mind that this is intended to be, and is, a movement of the masses.

It is true, to an extent, that the American born Jews have not extended to us the sympathetic cooperation we expected of them. The reason for this is that, never having been subjected to legal persecution in their own country, they do not realize the necessity of the movement. Of the sufferings of their brethren in European countries they know only by hearsay. But we feel confident that after they study the conditions that brought Zionism into existence they will not refuse us a helping hand.

L. P. MONTFIORE,
Hon. Secretary, Federation of American Zionists.

DEWEY RECOVERS FROM HIS FEVER.

If We Fight Germany He Begs Portuguese to Next, He Said, Germany Will Start It.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

LEGHORN, Aug. 18.—A banquet will be given to-morrow to the officers of the United States Cruiser Olympia. Admiral Dewey will not attend.

The Admiral declined the invitation to the dinner the Admiral has recovered entirely from his illness, and to-day he received visits from the United States Consul, Mr. James A. Smith, and other Americans living in this city.

Consul Smith gave a luncheon in honor of the Admiral.

Lowell, Mass., Aug. 18.—The Lowell Citizen received to-day from Lewis E. MacBrayne, one of its staff now travelling in Italy, a letter describing a visit to Admiral Dewey on board the Olympia at Naples on August 9. Mr. MacBrayne, after describing an audience of an hour which he had with the Admiral in his cabin, says:

"Admiral Dewey was quoted when in Australia saying our next war would be with Germany. He did not say that. He said if the next war was with Germany it would be started by the Germans, not by the Americans. And he does not believe there will be such a war."

"We talked of the reception that would take place at America's great harbor, and the Admiral asked me to read aloud a letter just received from Governor Roger Wolcott, inviting him to visit Boston. The letter was of a gentleman," he said when I had finished reading it.

"People have been saying all along that Admiral Dewey is a gent, a great, great American; and it is all true. His face is very handsome, for it has great strength, and his rich bronze color to-day, set off by his spotless white uniform, tells of a perfect recovery from the strain of the exacting duties of the past year."

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD BOAT TO BE BROKEN UP.

The Fulda, Injured in Dry Dock, Found Not Worth Repairing.

Bremen, Aug. 18.—The North German Lloyd steamer Fulda has been towed to Vegesack, a shipbuilding town on the Weser, to be broken up.

The Fulda, while in dry dock at Birkenhead last February, being overhauled for delivery to the Canadian Steamship Company, Limited, to whom she had been sold, dropped some distance through the keel blocks giving way, and was damaged beyond what it was worth to repair her.

LOOM PAUL WANTS AMMUNITION BADLY.

Let It Pass Through Their Territory.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

LOURENTO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Aug. 18.—The Government of the South African Republic is making strenuous efforts to persuade the local Portuguese authorities to permit the passage of ammunition.

President Kruger has personally wired a request to that effect, stating that a modus vivendi with Great Britain is assured. Two thousand cases of arms are due to arrive here to-morrow on the German steamer Konig, from Hamburg.

Pretoria, Aug. 18.—The Government has received no reply to its dispatch to the authorities at Lourenco Marques regarding the consignment of stores now in Delagoa Bay.

The Volksraad to-day continued the discussion of the bill relating to the dynamite monopoly, the debate being carried on until adjournment.

Cape Town, Aug. 18.—Military detachments are still leaving this and other cities for the Transvaal frontier, and recruiting is actively going on.

VIGILANCIA SAFE IN HAVANA HARBOR.

Delayed by Towing the Disabled Morgan Liner Winifred to New Providence.

Nassau, New Providence, Aug. 18.—The Morgan Line steamer Winifred, Captain Langhorne, from New York August 8, for New Orleans, has arrived here towed in by the Ward Line steamer Vigilancia, Captain Reynolds, from New York August 9, for Havana and Mexican ports. The Winifred's funnel is gone, her deckhouse is damaged and the engine off the coast. She encountered the storm on Sunday last, when she received her injuries and also lost her boats. The Vigilancia resumed her voyage to Havana.

The Ward Line agents at No. 113 Wall street yesterday received a cablegram from Havana apprising them of the safe arrival there of the Vigilancia. They expressed no fears for the Havana, of the same line, overdue at this port. Freight Manager Barrett said the Havana had probably steamed out to sea to avoid the big storm.

A number of southbound vessels out of this port were in time to catch the full brunt of the tempest off the coast of Florida. Among them was a Mallory Line, the Spanish steamer San Augustin, from Havana, is overdue here, as well as the Ward Line steamer.